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The Evening Herald

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KAISER

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GERMAN ARMY ONCE MORE AT WARSAW GATES

Petrograd Admits Steady Advance of Intrepid Army Now Reported Within 15 Miles of Polish Capital.

KAISER'S CONDITION SHOWS IMPROVEMENT
Allies' Efforts to Throw Back Germans in Belgium Admitted Failure; Invaders Make Material Advance.

London, Dec. 11 (7:05 p. m.)—A dispatch to the Evening News from The Hague says: "According to information reaching here through private sources, Emperor William's condition today showed marked improvement. His temperature this morning was normal. His physicians allowed him to sit up for a few hours."

London, Dec. 11, (12:19 p. m.)—The reported rout of the Austrian forces in Serbia, the borders of which country they crossed triumphantly just two weeks ago, together with the steady advance of the German center in the direction of Warsaw in this, the third German invasion of Russian Poland, dominate the war news today.

After occupying Lodz, the Germans have been pushing to the northeast toward Warsaw, along the railroad and one dispatch from Petrograd estimates that they are only fifteen miles from the Polish capital.

Although conceding in effect the progress of the German center, the Russians, judging from dispatches reaching London, contend that the tide is running in their favor in the sanguinary fighting south of Czestochowa, where combined Austro-German forces are endeavoring to move northward. They declare, moreover, that they are holding in check the German forces pushing down toward Warsaw from East Prussia.

It would appear today that the Serbian government, before the Austrians were able to see in reality a movement for strategic purposes. Their sharp retreat show, if the Nibb reports are to be accepted, has been extraordinarily effective.

DISPATCH TELLS HOW THE SERBIAN ARMY CAME BACK
Paris, Dec. 11.—The correspondent of the Hava Agency at Nish, Serbia, under date of December 10 transmits the following account of recent military operations:

"Valjevo—After dispersing the Austrians on December 8, the Serbian continued in pursuit of the enemy and forced them beyond Gnjizani, Kasjerica, Puzos, Valjevo and Hanover. The retreat of the Austrians was precipitate. They retreated only in the vicinity of Valjevo and Hanover, but here the stand was quickly broken and the Serbians occupied the town mentioned.

During the day of December 8 the Serbians took Austrian prisoners to the number of 20 officers and 2,237 men; they also captured two cannon and much war material.

Heavy fighting had occurred also to the north of Kosmaj and Petrovica, where counter attacks delivered by the Serbians resulted in heavy Austrian losses. The Austrians fled in disorder. Thousands of prisoners have arrived at Nish.

THE GERMAN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.
Berlin, Dec. 11. (Via Wireless to London, 2:35 p. m.)—In the official communication issued today by the German headquarters staff the Germans claim to have made progress on both sides of the Argonne forest and in Flanders and to have repulsed French attacks in the Vosges region. The text of the official statement is as follows:

"We have made progress in Flanders. To the east and west of Armentières (in France), the enemy's artillery positions were attacked with good results. French attacks in the forest of Lepetz and to the west of Font-a-Mousson were repulsed.

"There is no change in the situation to the east of Mauthan lakes (East Prussia).

"Our attacks in northern Poland are progressing.

"No news is at hand from southern Poland.

CHIEF OF THE ARMY ADMINISTRATION.

TODAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

Both the French and German official statements of today indicate that the new attempt of the allies to throw back the Germans in Belgium has been checked, and that in the region of Ypres the Germans have not only hurled back the on-coming forces but in turn have made an advance.

The Paris announcement states that several German attacks were made and that three of them were completely repulsed. It is admitted, however, that at one point the Germans succeeded in reaching one of the first line trenches of the allies. Elsewhere in Flanders, however, continued progress is reported. The German statement merely says that gains have been made in Flanders.

The fighting in the Argonne region continues to be the subject of conflicting statements. The French war office asserts that two German attacks there were repulsed and that the allies have pressed forward several trenches. Berlin reports progress east and west of the Argonne forest. Each official statement, moreover, tells of advantages won in the artillery encounter, which apparently is proceeding with undiminished intensity.

The Berlin war office states, as Petrograd virtually concedes, that the German advance in Poland is continuing. The situation in East Prussia, where the Russians have invaded German territory, remains unchanged, and there is no further news from the battle for the possession of Ostrow, Galicia.

It is admitted unofficially in Petrograd today that German troops are sweeping across Russian Poland and are now about 15 miles from Warsaw. The army of General Mackensen apparently is striking forward rapidly, although it is said that the other invading armies to the north and south are making little, if any, progress. The possibility of German occupation of Warsaw is

seen in Petrograd where it is said that if the Russians should withdraw from the city for strategic reasons, its capture by the Germans should not be considered important.

Emperor Nicholas is again at the front, having gone on this occasion to trans-Caucasia, where his troops are seeking to thrust back the Turks and accomplish Russia's historic aim of planting her flag on the Bosphorus. A Turkish report states that an attempt of Russians to land troops on the shore of the Black sea near Barm was repulsed with heavy loss to the invaders.

Germany is proud of her venturesome men of war in the hour of their destruction. The admiralty at Berlin points out that the warships destroyed by the British in the south Atlantic had been for four months on the high seas, deprived of the use of ports for obtaining supplies or repairs, notwithstanding which they were always able to obtain coal.

The cruiser Dresden, last survivor of the five warships which composed the squadron, is reported to have been bottled up in the straits of Magellan and her fate is in doubt.

Emperor William, announcement of whose illness has been followed by various unauthenticated reports that his condition was serious, is said to have improved considerably.

Little is known concerning the present conflict in France and Belgium, except that the fighting is more spirited and that the allies are making broad, though indefinite claims of success.

The repeated turn in the fortunes of war in Serbia, where only recently the Austrians were described as pushing the defending army to such lengths as to threaten its destruction, is said in Nish to be decisive. The claim is made that the Austrians are retreating in disorder all along the line, and that more than 22,000 prisoners have been taken.

400,000 French Boys ordered into War Think Pacific Squadron did quite well

Youths of 19 and 20 Years, Forming Class of 1915 in Training to Enter Great Struggle in the Spring.

Paris, Dec. 11 (5 p. m.)—Four hundred thousand youths of 19 and 20 years, forming the class of 1915, went into training today in military instruction camps and barracks throughout France. Having had preliminary drills at home, they will be ready for the spring campaign.

Cardinal Amette celebrated mass for several thousand of these young men here today at the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. He closed the service with this admonition:

"Go in courage and confidence. Services of prayer for the soldiers in the field are being held daily in churches throughout France. These services are being attended by extraordinarily large numbers of families of the men at the front.

Yesterday was active in the vicinity of Ypres. Three of his attacks were repulsed, but one of the important French trenches was reached by the forces of Emperor William. Nevertheless, French troops continue to make progress in the direction of the enemy's lines, according to the official report.

Artillery engagements are reported in the region of Arras and in the Vosges, as well as in the vicinity of Verdun and on the heights of the Meuse. In the Argonne the French advanced several of their trenches.

The text of communication follows: "The enemy yesterday showed a certain activity in the region of Ypres. He directed several attacks against our lines, three of which were completely repulsed. At one single point in front, the Germans succeeded in reaching one of our first line trenches. On our side, we continued to make progress in the direction of the enemy's lines.

"In the region of Arras and in the vicinity of Juvincourt there have been artillery engagements.

"In the Argonne we have pushed forward several of our trenches and driven back two German attacks.

"In the region of Verdun we have consolidated our gains of the preceding day. The German artillery has been very active, but we have suffered no losses. A similar condition has existed on the heights of the Meuse. In the forest of Lepetz our progress has been continued and has developed.

"To the south of Thionv we have occupied the railroad station of Aspach. Along the remainder of the front in the Vosges, there have been artillery engagements."

DANIELS SAYS DREADNAUGHT IS DOMINANT SEAWAPON

All Other Fighting Craft Secondary Says Secretary of Navy, Whether for Defense or Attack.

GREAT WAR PROVES THE WISDOM OF OUR PROGRAM

Naval Force Must Be Prepared to Meet Any Demand of Defense, His Final Statement to Congress.

Washington, Dec. 11.—The dominating necessity of dreadnaughts to maintain the strength of the great powers at sea, with submarine boats and submarine mines as minor essentials, was emphasized today by Secretary Daniels, before the house naval committee. He declared that if a foreign foe came to attack the United States, the dreadnaughts would first be relied upon and then would come the submarines and mines.

Mr. Daniels reiterated that the European war so far had demonstrated the wisdom of the naval program outlined for this session of congress.

"Battleships," he said, "are the only ships we can rely on to command the seas."

"We have today," said Secretary Daniels, "more and larger, faster, more improved battleships than ever before, with a greater tonnage than ever before. We have more guns, more armor and better, with greater range than ever before and far greater destructive power. Undoubtedly we have more complete auxiliary craft, submarines, torpedo boats and more submarines, much faster than ever before, more men than ever before, and the men are far more efficient, better educated and more completely equipped than in all the history of the country."

The naval strength in the Pacific was taken up. Secretary Daniels testified there were no dreadnaughts there and the Oregon, now being paid into the reserve, and more than twenty other ships, which were the "ship strength" of the Pacific fleet, including the Oregon, the Alaska and the Alaska.

"Do not regard the Pacific coast defenses as adequate for war," asserted Representative Stephens of California.

"Do not," said Mr. Stephens, "with me with no war of any magnitude on the Pacific. The secretary would feel safe. The secretary would feel safe. The secretary would feel safe. The secretary would feel safe."

"You can get the fleet through the canal very easily, which greatly increases the value of our navy," he said.

"Think you think an enemy could deliver a very severe blow to the Pacific coast before we could get ships from the Atlantic?"

"An enemy," replied the secretary, "could hardly get the merchant of our submarines in the Philippines and Hawaii and then be obstructed by the vessel now on the Pacific long enough for the stronger fleet to arrive. He added that he would be prepared dividing the Atlantic fleet now to augment the Pacific protection."

Secretary Daniels continued his testimony before the house naval committee, speaking of the construction program. He testified that emergency battleships could be built at various places and that while difficult to build battleships, Norfolk and Portsmouth ought to be able to build certain character of ships at the lowest price.

"We ought to have a place to build a battleship out on the Pacific coast," he said.

Secretary Daniels said too many ships were being built in restricted and too few by the navy yards. He said he would use the smaller yards to build submarines, and reiterated his view that the government ought to build submarines.

Sharp Criticism of Gardner's Program

Senator Weeks Declares There Has Been Too Much Publicity of Nation's Military Affairs and Calls Halt.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Declaring that there has been too much publicity of military affairs of the nation, Senator Weeks of Massachusetts, in a speech in the senate today, opposed legislation for special investigation of military preparation, praised the strength and personnel of the navy and urged the organization of an army reserve.

"Some may learn about our military or naval establishments by reading the reports of the secretaries of the departments and the representatives of those who are conducting the different bureaus and branches of the service," said the senator. "It is an open book to all our citizens and there need be no doubt about our relative position or our capabilities if one is disposed to study reports instead of seeking motorists in the press."

LINDER SHOWS UP AND BOND IS REMITTED

Man Charged With Stealing Associated Press News Says His Lawyer Overlooked the Time for Hearing.

New York, Dec. 11.—Judge Malone of the court of general sessions remitted today his order of yesterday, declaring forfeited the \$3,000 bond of H. L. Linder on Linder's failure to appear yesterday in proof to the indictment charging him with violating the penal law in revealing the contents of a telegraphic message sent out by The Associated Press to the New York Globe, where Linder was employed as a Postal Telegraph operator.

Linder appeared in court today and explained that his failure to present himself yesterday was due to a misunderstanding on the part of his lawyer, who had informed him that it would not be necessary for him to appear in person. Judge Malone was satisfied with the explanation and cancelled the previous forfeiture of the bond. A new bond of \$1,500 was presented.

FUNERAL OF PAYNE IN THE HOUSE SUNDAY

Entire Government to Take Part in Final Tribute to Dead New York Congressman.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Funeral services for the late Representative Nelson W. Payne, who died suddenly last night of heart disease, will be held Sunday at 10:30 a. m. in the hall of the house of representatives.

No such services have been held since the death of Representative Nelson W. Hughes.

Plans for the funeral were made at a conference between Speaker Clark and Representatives Underwood, Mann and Fitzgerald.

Resolutions adopted invite the senate and a senate committee, the president and his cabinet, the vice president, justices of the supreme court, members of the diplomatic corps, the admiralty of the navy and the chief of staff of the army to attend the ceremonies.

The body will be taken to Albany, N. Y., in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms and a committee of the house, which in addition to the senatorial delegation will include Representatives Underwood, Mann, Jones, Talbot, Cooper, Gillette, Hartnett, Butler, Greene of Massachusetts, Hamilton, Mordell, Fordyce, Murdoch, Gardner, Moore, Ritchie, Rainey, Dixon, Hill and Hammond.

LAST WORD TO MEXICANSON BORDER HAS BEEN SAID

General Bliss Says He Hopes Actual Hostilities Will Not Be Necessary But That End Has Arrived.

ONE MORE AMERICAN TROOPER IS WOUNDED

Brings Total Casualty List at Naco to Fifty; Bullets Pierce Stove Pipe in an Officer's Tent.

Naco, Ariz., Dec. 11.—Another American trooper was wounded today by a Mexican bullet from the battle ground of Naco, Sonora. A second bullet penetrated a stove pipe in the tent of a Brigadier General Tasker H. Bliss, who came here yesterday to take command of the American forces on border duty, said today he hoped actual hostilities across the boundary would not be necessary, but the Washington government was not bluffing.

General Bliss was instructed to come here and await orders. What it is presumed, have been sent by mail.

No further warnings have been issued to Governor Maytorena and General Hill, the opposing leaders, whose men have been firing indiscriminately across the international boundary. So far as General Bliss knows none is contemplated.

The wounding of the United States soldier today brings the total casualty list on the American side up to fifty.

Naco, Sonora, Dec. 11.—A train of four sections, bearing United States artillery, entered here from El Paso to reinforce the border troops, arrived today. The train was unopposed at Cuernavaca, three miles east of here.

The soldiers of General Hill and General Maytorena, the Mexican leaders fighting about Naco, Sonora, were unusually active all last night. Machine-guns were used and several soldiers were killed. A new offensive was launched before daylight on Hill's trench. Several shells burst this side of the boundary line. A large number of bullets from both Mexican factions fell on the American side.

Guerrero, Orders a Halt.
Washington, Dec. 11.—President Woodrow Wilson has ordered that General Maytorena, commanding his forces at Naco, be removed from duty. He is to be confined to his quarters in the city of Naco, Sonora, and will be in charge of a body of disarmed militiamen in the local neighborhood.

On October 25, 1912, he said, his men were attacked by strikers at Water Tank hill. They were driven by the strikers and reinforcements—60 men from Herwald arrived. Linder said he did not know who had sent the men from Herwald. They went back after the battle without explanation.

After detailing the disarmament of the deputy sheriffs and others that formed the defense force at Herwald and his entrance into the militia forces at the head of a detachment of company B, reinforced by men he had called from all parts of the county to his assistance, and former deputy sheriffs, he declared that his superior officer, Major Kennedy, gave him orders, which, when carried out, were executed by him; that when active work was to be done he was with the men to do it so that the odium of it would not fall upon the other companies.

He denied that he had beaten a street boy at the Ludlow station because his men had ridden into barred way encampments on the county road. His own opinion was that one of his men had struck the boy, being enraged by the serious accident to one of his fellow troopers.

American Reported Killed.
Douglas, Ariz., Dec. 11.—E. E. Dunn of Pittsburgh, Pa.; Thomas R. Francis, a mining contractor, living here; and Miguel McNorris, a Mexican, are reported to have been robbed and killed by Mexican soldiers Wednesday while they were returning here by way of Calabas from a mine which Francis had been operating.

AMMONS ASKS PRESIDENT TO LEAVE TROOPS

Colorado Governor Does Not Want to Assume Responsibility for Peace in the Coal Camps.

PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO CLOSE INCIDENT

Battle of Ludlow Fought All Over Again by Witnesses Today in Strike Investigation at Denver.

Washington, Dec. 11.—President Wilson today received a telegram from Governor Ammons of Colorado, saying he did not think it advisable to withdraw all the federal troops from the strike districts at this time. The president wants to withdraw the troops and will communicate further with the governor.

Senators Patrick, Gilday and Charles W. Miller, the commission appointed recently by the president to settle future controversies in the strike district, were received at the White House today.

Secretary Wilson said today the United Mine workers of America had arranged to transport to other coal fields those former strikers unable to get work in Colorado and that the refusal of the Colorado operators to re-employ many of those men would not cause trouble.

Fight Ludlow Battle Over.
Denver, Colo., Dec. 11.—Information concerning the battle of Ludlow, April 20, 1914, between militia, mine guards and strikers, was brought out today at the hearing of the United States industrial relations commission.

W. C. Farber, agent of the Colorado and Southern railroad at the Ludlow station, testified that two signal boxes fired from the militia camp opened the battle. He said that previously he had watched the militia and strikers racing for Water Tank hill. Major Patrick J. Hamrock, commanding the militia, had been in conference with Louis Tilton, leader of the strikers, he said, and had told him he was "drifted something was going to happen." The witness said he had recommended mine guards among the militia.

Farber declared he had been prevented from dressing the wounds of a Green boy by Lieutenant K. E. Lindbergh, who took the lad away as a military prisoner. He said he had tried to protect women and children of the miners during the battle.

Lieutenant K. E. Lindbergh was called.

Lindbergh said he served in the Spanish-American war and fought under Madron in Mexico. Two weeks before the Colorado militia was sent to the strike zone, he testified, he was commissioned as a deputy sheriff by Sheriff James Graham of Las Animas county. He said he was called by the county, and was put in charge of a body of deputies stationed in the Ludlow neighborhood.

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